METEOROLOGICAL
OFFICIAL Nº 32
OFFICE

SYNCHRONOUS CHARTS
OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC
DURING AUGUST 1873.

00052283

O.
551.5946
Met/Syn
52283.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

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on 25 April, 2019

00052283

GXm 34

1ST

LOW PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

1ST AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M: (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken, below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air-Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale – 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW**.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

Scale of Geographical miles

0
551.5946
Met 1 Syn.
522.88.

52288

52283a'

GXm 34

2ND

2ND AUGUST 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles.

30° W.

(247) 36°48 N. 21. 28 W.

E. Dangerfield Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden

3RD AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0 43 p m **Greenwich Time**. *When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For* **Local Time** *see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.*

BLACK LINES *are* **Isobars** *(or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are* **Isotherms** *(or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the* **Surface Wind**. *The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation.* **Variable Winds** *are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW**.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the* **Wind at Mountain Stations**. *Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix **A**.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE 29·4

LOW PRESSURE 29·7

30·5 HIGH

30·2 HIGH

LOW PRESSURE

(11) 40° 30' N. 69 6 W.

(247) 38° 5' N. 19 42 W.

(259) 38° 6' N. 19 45 W.

(269) 38 8' N. 19 52 W.

Scale of Geographical miles

F. Dahlgreen del. Lith. 22 Southampton Street, Covent Garden

4TH

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

4TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

(168) 56° 54 N. 21 5W.

(259) 37 14 N. 17 4 W.

(269) 37 27 N. 17 12 W.

Scale of Geographical miles

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 22 Bedford Street, Covent Garden

5TH

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW

HIGH

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

5TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards; when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale – 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

37° 0' N 13 24 W

37 2 N 13 32 W

Scale of Geographical miles 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500

F. Danckwerts, Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden

6TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards: when broken, below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale.—1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW.**

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix **A.**

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

HIGH

Scale of Geographical miles

F. Danger Reid, Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden

7TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles.

F. Dawson Field, Lith. 72 Bedford Street, Covent Garden

8TH

LOW PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW

LOW

HIGH

LOW PRESSURE

8TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale,– 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW.**

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix **A.**

Scale of Geographical miles

E. Dargenfield, Lith. 72 Bedford Street, Covent Garden

9TH

9TH AUGUST, 1873—0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW.**

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

F. Danyerfield, Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden

10TH AUGUST, 1873—0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken, below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale—1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

F. Dawson lith. 4, Lish 32 Bedford Street Covent Garden

11TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards; when broken, below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale – 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW.**

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix **A.**

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 72 Bedford Street Covent Garden

12TH

12TH AUGUST, 1873 0:43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken, below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

Dauvergne, Lith. 22 Bedford Street, Covent Garden

13TH AUGUST 1873 0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale – 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW

Scale of Geographical miles.

F. Dangerfield, Ld. 22 Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

14TH AUGUST, 1873—0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m., Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards; when broken, below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale,—1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW.**

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 22, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

15TH

15TH AUGUST, 1873—0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale. 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW.**

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix **A.**

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles. 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden.

16TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards; when broken, below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale – 1, being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles.

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden

17TH AUGUST 1873 0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles. 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden

18TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale, - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW

Scale of Geographical miles

F. Dalziel Field, Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden

19TH AUGUST 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards; when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

20TH AUGUST. 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

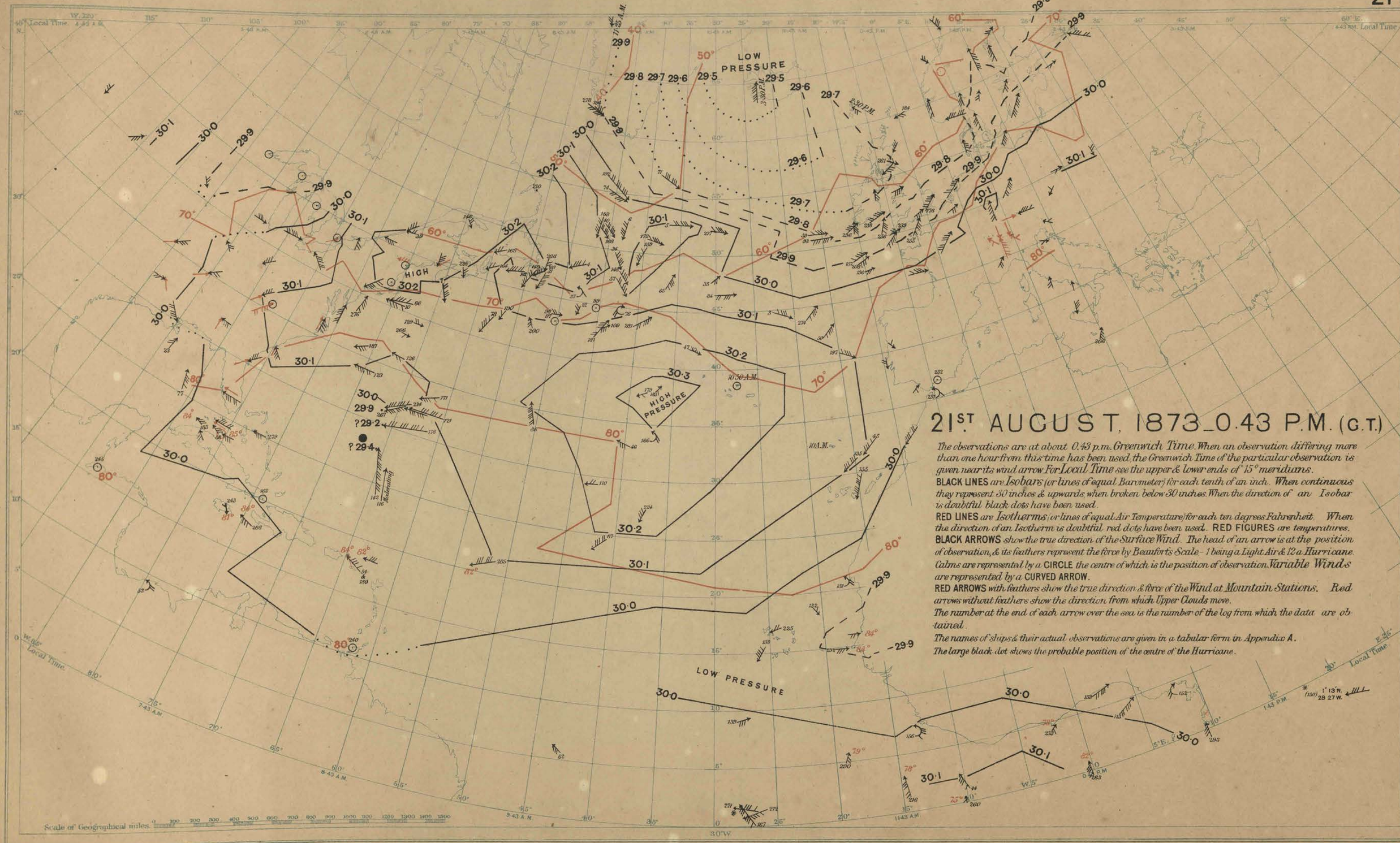
RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

Printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane.



21ST AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW.**

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix **A.**

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 22 Bedford Street, Covent Garden

52283.

22ND AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden

23RD AUGUST, 1873—0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards; when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale—1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW.**

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH

* (127) 34° 40' N. 67° 0 W.

+ (128) 32° 26' N. 64° 22 W.

§ (268) ST JOHNS, N.F.

* (256) 50° 10' N. 3° 35' W.

Scale of Geographical miles.

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden

24TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards; when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH

LOW PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles.

E. Dangerfield Lith. 22 Bedford Street Covent Garden

25TH.

25TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW**.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea, is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

LOW

HIGH

10·50 A.M.

10 A.M.

46° 50' N
50 45 W.

Scale of Geographical miles.

80° W.

F. Dalziel, Engr. 11 & 12 Bedford Street, Covent Garden

26TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards; when broken, below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale, - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW**.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix **A**.

The large black dot shows the probable position of the centre of the Hurricane.

HIGH PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles. 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500

30°W.

E. Dangerfield, Lith. 22 Bedford Street, Covent Garden

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

27TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards; when broken, below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale—1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

Scale of Geographical miles

30°W.

F. Dangerfield, Ltd. 22 Bedford Street, Covent Garden

28TH AUGUST, 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards; when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale – 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* **CIRCLE** *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* **CURVED ARROW.**

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix **A.**

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 22 Bedford Street, Covent Garden

29TH AUGUST. 1873_0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* RED FIGURES *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale - 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

11.25 A.M.

10.50 A.M.

10.20 A.M. G.T. 4.30 P.M. G.T.

10 A.M.

(33) 51° 50 N. 8 O W.

30TH AUGUST, 1873—0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES *are Isobars (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. When continuous they represent 30 inches & upwards when broken below 30 inches. When the direction of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.*

RED LINES *are Isotherms (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used.* **RED FIGURES** *are temperatures.*

BLACK ARROWS *show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale—1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a* CIRCLE *the centre of which is the position of observation. Variable Winds are represented by a* CURVED ARROW.

RED ARROWS *with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at Mountain Stations. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.*

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix A.

LOW PRESSURE

HIGH

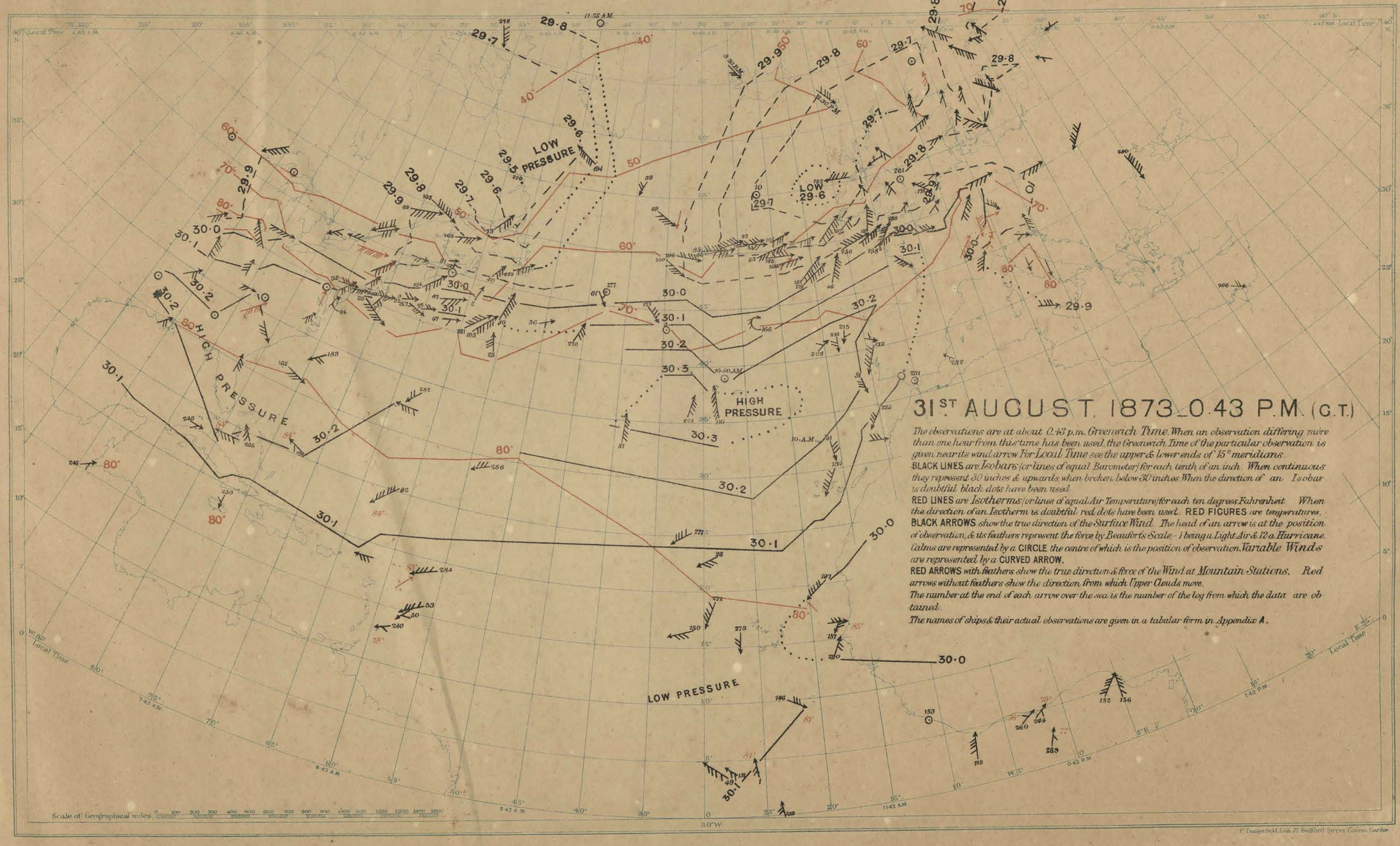
HIGH PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

LOW PRESSURE

Scale of Geographical miles

F. Daniels Field, Publ. 22 Bedford Street, Covent Garden.



31ST AUGUST 1873 0.43 P.M. (G.T.)

The observations are at about 0.43 p.m. Greenwich Time. When an observation differing more than one hour from this time has been used, the Greenwich Time of the particular observation is given near its wind arrow. For Local Time see the upper & lower ends of 15° meridians.

BLACK LINES are *Isobars* (or lines of equal Barometer) for each tenth of an inch. *When continuous* they represent 30 inches & upwards, when broken below 30 inches. When the duration of an Isobar is doubtful, black dots have been used.

RED LINES are *Isotherms* (or lines of equal Air Temperature) for each ten degrees Fahrenheit. When the direction of an Isotherm is doubtful, red dots have been used. **RED FIGURES** are temperatures.

BLACK ARROWS show the true direction of the Surface Wind. The head of an arrow is at the position of observation, & its feathers represent the force by Beaufort's Scale – 1 being a Light Air & 12 a Hurricane. Calms are represented by a **CIRCLE** the centre of which is the position of observation. *Variable Winds* are represented by a **CURVED ARROW.**

RED ARROWS with feathers show the true direction & force of the Wind at *Mountain Stations*. Red arrows without feathers show the direction from which Upper Clouds move.

The number at the end of each arrow over the sea is the number of the log from which the data are obtained.

The names of ships & their actual observations are given in a tabular form in Appendix **A**.

F. Dangerfield, Lith. 27 Bedford Street Covent Garden

DIAGRAM I.

AUGUST, 1873.

TRACKS OF VARIOUS WELL DEFINED AREAS OF LOW PRESSURE.

The dots upon the Tracks show the position of the areas at 0. 43 p.m. G.T.
The figures adjacent to the Tracks show the days of the month.
The boundary line of the permanent area of High Pressure shows its limits for the month.
The Track of **HIGH** *pressure over Canada is that of the area which met the Hurricane on the 25th*
The names are those of observing Stations and Ports for which observations are obtained from Ships' logs.

F. Dangerfield, 13th, 22 Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

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